

*Chaetospania bongiana* (Borg).

When I described *Chaetospania escalerae* from Biafra (Mem. Soc. Españ. H. N. i. p. 294, 1906) I had not seen the description of *Sparatta bongiana*, Borg (Arkiv for Zool. i. p. 573, pl. xxvi. fig. 3, 1904), from the Cameroons. Professor Sjöstedt has since kindly sent me authentic syntypes of the latter from the Stockholm Museum, and I see that the two species are identical. The name is therefore *Chaetospania bongiana* (Borg).

This genus, with the allied *Sparatta* and *Platylabia*, requires a thorough revision.

*Spongiphora assiniensis*, Bormans.

A careful comparison of the descriptions of *Spongiphora assiniensis*, Borm. (apud Bolivar, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr. vol. lxii. p. 170, 1893), of *Spongiphora ochracea*, Borg (Arkiv f. Zool. i. p. 569, pl. xxvi. fig. 6, 1904), and *Spongiphora robur*, Burr (Mem. Soc. Españ. H. N. i. p. 293, 1906), leaves no doubt in my mind that all these species are identical, and they are all recorded from West Africa.

VI.—Notes on the Forficularia.—XII. Note on the Genus *Apachys*, Serv. By MALCOLM BURR, B.A., F.L.S., F.E.S.

*Apachys corticinus*, sp. n.

Statura minore: corpus minus depressum: colore fusco-castaneo: pronotum subquadratum, antice et postice truncatum; elytra et alæ typica; pedes typici, tarsorum segmento primo brevi: abdomen minus depressum, læve; segmentum ultimum dorsale magnum, quadratum, punctis impressis crebris ac sat fortibus punctatum; segmentum penultimum ventrale valde acuminatum: processa s analis obtuso-lanceolatus, margine postico obtusangolo; forcipis t racchia a basi sensim angulata, incurva. ♂.

Long. corporis sine processu anali . . . . . 10 mm.  
 „ forcipis cum „ „ . . . . . 1.5 „

Colour dark fuscous; size small; body less compressed than is usual in this genus.

Antennæ typical: 27 segments, first long and thick; 2 minute, almost globular; 3 long, cylindrical; 4 and 5 short and subconical, together not longer than 3; 6-9 slightly

longer, subconical; the remainder more elongate, nearly cylindrical; segments 1-3 testaceous, the rest fuscous.

Head triangular, a trifle broader than long; eyes not very prominent, sutures distinct; posterior margin not abruptly truncate.

Pronotum nearly square; anterior and posterior margins truncate; prozona occupied by a triangular tumid elevation; sides almost parallel, rather broadly reflexed; posterior angles rounded.

Scutellum obtusely triangular.

Elytra ample, smooth.

Wings very long, exposed portion quite as long as elytra; dull fuscous, with apical testaceous spot; inner exposed folds cream-coloured.

Feet typical; femora rather broad and compressed; tibiæ slender; tarsi short, third segment longer than the first.

Abdomen not very strongly depressed; dorsal surface smooth and shining, with obsolete punctulations; ventral surface smoother and paler; last dorsal segment ample, square, with dense and deep pittings.

Penultimate ventral segment large, densely punctulate, produced posteriorly into a long, sharp-pointed, narrow lobe.

Anal process almost parallel at the base; posterior margin obtusangular, the margin itself finely crenulate.

Forceps depressed; with a rounded lobe on the inner margin at the base, scarcely visible from above; the branches straight at first, then slightly angled inwards, straight and hooked at the apex. ♂.

Ceylon: Peradeniya (type in coll. mea).

This specimen was sent me by Mr. Green. It is unfortunately somewhat bleached by spirits and the feet are rather crushed; but it is a very distinct species, which will eventually require a new genus for its reception. The antennæ have somewhat fewer segments than the normal number for *Apachys*, the body is less strongly depressed, and the head more tumid and not truncate posteriorly; in the form of the feet, organs of flight, abdomen, anal process, and forceps it agrees entirely with *Apachys*, but differs notably in the nearly square pronotum.

#### *Apachys murrayi* and *A. reichardi*.

I can find no difference either of colour or form between *A. murrayi*, Dohrn (Stett. ent. Zeit. xxiv. p. 44, 1863), and *A. reichardi*, Karsch. Both occur in Central Africa. The only distinction which I can find, and the only distinction

which is given by de Bormans, is the size. In the description of *A. reichardi* (Berl. ent. Zeit. xxx. p. 85, 1886) Karsch distinguishes it from *A. murrayi* only by the greater size and testaceous pronotum. This is surely insufficient. The colour of the pronotum is utterly untrustworthy, and consequently I am convinced that the two are but size-varieties of one and the same species.

The dimensions of *A. reichardi* given by Karsch are long. corp. 26·8 mm., ♂.

A male in my collection measures 23 mm.

*A. murrayi* measures only 17 mm. in the male. I have two males which measure 18 mm. including the forceps.

We must, I maintain, therefore consider *A. murrayi* as a dwarfed race of *A. reichardi* until advanced knowledge shows better reasons for discriminating them.

#### *Apachys beccarii* and *A. javanus*.

These two species appear to be very nearly allied, although Verhoeff (Zool. Anz. no. 665, p. 200, 1902) calls *A. javanus* a very well-characterized species. I have a pair of the latter from Java which agree entirely in colour with the description and figures of *A. beccarii* given by Dubrony (Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. xiv. p. 349, figs., 1879). The only points of distinction—apart from the fact that *A. beccarii* is a native of New Guinea and the other species inhabits Java, and that the former measures from 18–22 mm., whereas the latter varies from 12·5 mm. to 17·5 mm. in total length—lie in the form of the anal process. In *A. beccarii* ♂ this is distinctly pentagonal, emarginate at the sides. In *A. javanus* ♂ the sides are parallel; the posterior border is similar in the two species. In *A. beccarii* ♀ the anal process has the posterior border—that is, the part beyond the lateral points—rounded; in *A. javanus* ♀ it is triangular, so that the whole lobe is lanceolate. Dubrony described the last dorsal segment as “pointillé” in *A. beccarii*; this is true also of the male of *A. javanus*, but in the female it is strongly granulose in the posterior half.

#### *Apachys chartaceus* and *A. depressus*.

There are two other species which are almost indistinguishable in form. These are *A. chartaceus*, Haan, and *A. depressus*, Pal.-Beauv., but in this case the colour is different: the former species is a native of the Malay Archipelago and the latter inhabits West Africa; so they are not likely to be confused, and must surely be specifically distinct. Probably

when I have examined more material I shall be able to detect some structural difference.

The following table of species may be useful :—

*Table of Species of Apachys.*

1. Pronotum ellipticum, lateribus convexis, auctice angustatum.	
2. Processus analis ♂ haud rotundatus; ♀ lanceolatus vel rotundatus, angulis externis acutis.	
3. Processus analis ♂ lateribus emarginatus; ♀ margine postico rotundato.	1. <i>beccarii</i> , Dubr.
3.3. Processus analis ♂ lateribus parallelis; ♀ lanceolatus . . . . .	2. <i>javanus</i> , Verh.
2.2. Processus analis ♂ subrotundus; ♀ acuminatus.	
3. Processus analis ♂ rotundato-pentagonalis; ♀ lanceolatus. (Statura maxima, 46-50 mm.) . . . . .	3. <i>fee</i> , Borm.
3.3. Processus analis ♂ rotundatus, ♀ subrotundus, medio subacutus.	
4. Elytra testacea, fusco-limbata. (Species Africana.) . . . . .	4. <i>depressus</i> , P.-B.
4.4. Elytra unicoloria fusca.	
5. Pronotum fuscum. (Species Africana.)	5. <i>murrayi</i> , Dohrn.
5.5. Pronotum testaceum. (Species Sundaica.) . . . . .	6. <i>chartaceus</i> , Haan.
1.1. Pronotum fere quadratum . . . . .	7. <i>corticinus</i> , n.

*A. pascoei*, Kirb. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xxv. p. 521, pl. xx. fig. 1, ♂ (1896), = *A. fee*, Borm. (1894).

*A. reichardi*, Karsch, Berl. ent. Zeit. xxx. p. 85, pl. iii. fig. 3, ♂ (1886), = *A. murrayi*, Dohrn (1863).

VII.—Description of some new Species of Tabanidæ, with Notes on some Hæmatopota. By GERTRUDE RICARDO.

*Pangonia elongata*, ♀, sp. n.

A new species from Kilimanjaro (*Hannington*), 85. 60.

Type (female) and another female.

This species belongs to the group of South African *Pangonie* (*Rondani*) with white bands on the abdomen, and is nearly related to *P. sexfasciata*, Wlk., from which it may